THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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Printed and Published
BY JOHN SCULL,
CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

Terms of Publication.

The Pittsburgh Gazette, is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has just received a general and complete supply of Fresh

Drugs and Medicines,

Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Spices, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Gold Leaf, Smalts, &c. &c. selected with particular care from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail.

Practitioners of Physick, and Storekeepers, will be supplied with genuine articles, at the lowest prices.

*** Worm Tea of superior quality, by the dozen or single paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two Apprentices:—In addition to the profession of Druggist and Apothecary, they will have the advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of Physick and Surgery.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1813.

ANTHONY BEELEN informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership in his mercantile concern, Mr. Harry Bosler, and that the same will in future be carried on under the firm of Bosler & Co.

BOSLER AND CO.

Are now opening an extensive assortment of British, German, French, India and American Goods—Hardware, Groceries, Plated Ware Jewelry, Paper Hanging, Bolting Cloths, Hatters Trimmings, Sword's, Dirks, Epaulets, Plumes, Lace, and other articles in the military line; Ladies fashionable Straw *Hats* and Bonnets; Mens Summer Hats, New Music and Musical instruments, Carpeting, Boot Legs, Fair Tops, and other trimmings for shoemakers; Cotton and Wool Cards, German, English, Blister and Crowly Steel, German and Waldron's English Scythes, &c.

ALSO,

A great variety of Fancy articles all which they will sell on reasonable terms for Cash and approved paper only.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1813.

SPEAKMAN & SAY of Philadelphia, *DRUGGISTS*, have established a DRUG and CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE in Pittsburgh, and taken Samuel Pettigrew into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

in Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing such articles as the place will admit of, they confidently hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expences only.

They now offer for Sale a large and general assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. for Cash, Produce, or at the usual credit.

May 31, 1813.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

POTASH,

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent,*
for the Bridgeport Glass Company
August 6th, 1813.

Rich Hill Farm,
FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 150 acres, situate on each side of the Franklin Road, 3 miles and an half from Pittsburgh.—The land is of the first quality, well timbered, and has excellent stone coal—about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, comfortable tenements for three families, with out-houses, &c. The purchaser may have immediate possession of a part of the farm, and receive one-third of the crop in the ground, and possession of the whole on the first of April next. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. William Woods, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, in Zelinople, Butler county.

An indisputable title will be given.

THOMAS REED.

April 12, 1813.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronting on Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *William Shiras*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of

BARLEY,

For which the highest price in CASH will be given at their Brewery in Liberty Street, above Market Street, at William Hamilton's Saddlers Shope, in Market, Street, or at James Brown's Bakers Shop in Market Street, nearly opposite the Sign of the Black Bear.

HAMILTON & BROWN.

Pittsburgh, July 26, 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Steele Semple, Esq. late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to present them for settlement. Those indebted to said estate will make payment without delay.

HENRY BALDWIN,
WM. WILKINS,
WALTER FORWARD, } *Ex'rs.*

N. B. The professional business of the deceased has come into the hands of the subscriber, Attorney at Law, residing in Second Street between Market and Wood Streets.

WALTER FORWARD.

Pittsburgh, August 2, 1813. 6t.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Elections to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what Officers are to be elected.

I, William Wusthoff, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the Electors of the said County of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in the said County on the Second Tuesday of October next at the several Election Districts, to wit:

The Electors of the Borough of Pittsburgh to meet at the Court-House—and the Electors of the following described parts of the Borough of Pittsburgh and Pitt township, in the County of Allegheny, shall be a separate Election District, to wit: beginning on the Monongahela river on the east side of Wood street, in the said Borough, and running thence by the east side of Wood street to the east side of Liberty street; thence by the same to the east side of Washington street, being the Borough line; thence by the same to the Allegheny river; thence up the said river to the mouth of the Two Mile Run; thence up the said run, by Roup's mill, to Henry Fulton's farm house; thence a strait line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four Mile Run, including the two last mentioned places; thence down the said Four Mile run to the Monongahela river; thence down the same to the place of beginning—and the Electors of said district shall hold their General Elections at the Court-House in the said Borough of Pittsburgh.

The Electors of Pitt township to meet at the house of Thomas Wilson, in said township.

The Electors of Plumb township to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The Electors of Versailles township to meet at the house of William Shaw, in said township.

The Electors of Elizabeth township to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth town, in said township.

The Electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of William Walker, in said township.

The Electors of St. Clair township to meet at the house of Thomas M'Culiy, in said township.

The Electors of Fayette township to meet at the house of George Williams, in Noblestown, in said township.

The Electors of Robinson township to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township.

The Electors of Moon township to meet at the house of Margery Byers, in said township.

The Electors of Ohio township to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The Electors of Ross township to meet at the house of Samuel Allen, in said township.

The Electors of Pine township to meet at the house of William Cochran in said township.

The Electors of Deer township to meet at the house of Felix Negley, in said township.

The Electors of Indiana township to meet at the house of Henry Strome, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified Electors as aforesaid, will elect by ballot

One person for Senator of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with the counties of Beaver and Butler.

Four Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

One person for Sheriff of Allegheny county.

One person for Commissioner for Allegheny county,

And three persons for Auditors of Allegheny county.

And in and by the act of the General Assembly of this State, passed the 17th day of March, 1800, it is directed, that the Inspectors of the said General Election shall be chosen by ballot on Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several Election Districts, and the election of such Inspectors shall be held by the respective Constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall then be present; and the Inspectors chosen are required to be at the places of their districts on the day of the General Election aforesaid at 9 o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the Return Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, the Friday next after the said second Tuesday in October next, then and there to perform those duties required of them by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 11th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and the thirty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

STRAY MARE.

WAS taken up trespassing on the inclosure of the subscriber living in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, within one mile of Benjamin Parkinson's river mills, on the 13th of July, a Sorrel MARE, about 14 hands high, 11 or 12 years old, shod before, and has some saddle marks. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN PENNY, Jr.

August 17, 1813.

STRAY STEER.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, about two weeks ago, a large STEER, about 4 years old, a white stripe along his back, his sides brindled, dappled under his belly, and very remarkable large and sharp horns. A reward of FIVE DOLLARS will be paid to any person who will give information so that the owner may get him again, together with reasonable charges if brought home.

PETER SHEAFFER.

Pittsburgh, August 20, 1813.

STRAY MARE.

STRAYED from pasture, within two miles of Burgott's town, on the night of the 17th inst. a dark bay MARE, about 15 hands high, rising 6 years old, blind of her left eye, both hind feet white, shod all round, and a natural pacer.—A reward of FIVE DOLLARS will be paid to any person who will give information so that I can get her again, together with reasonable charges if brought home to the subscriber living about 5 miles from Williamsport, on Pigeon creek, Brownsville road.

JOHN ARMAR.

August 20, 1813.

BLANK CHECKS, &c.

FOR SALE,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE
PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens

I BEG leave to offer myself as a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE, at the Next general election; and, should I be so fortunate as to be elected by your kind votes on that occasion, be assured my best endeavors will be exerted to execute the duties of the office with care and fidelity.

HENRY BAIRD.

Pittsburgh August 19, 1813.

LEWIS BOLMAN,

Corner of Front Street & Cherry-Alley

HAS FOR SALE,

Groceries, Queensware, Port Wine of a superior quality, Lisbon and Malaga Wine, French Brandy, and other Liquors.

A Small assortment of choice
DRY GOODS,
Country Linen, Earthenware, &c.

All which he offers at the lowest price for cash.

Pittsburgh Aug. 19, 1813.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable the Orphans Court, in and for the county of Allegheny, will be Sold at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 12th day of October next,

A House and Lot,

in the Borough of Pittsburgh, situate in Fifth between Wood & Smithfield streets, containing in front on Fifth street 60 feet, and extending back towards Diamond alley 130 feet, being part of Lot No. 385, so marked in Col. Woods plan of said Borough, and the same House and Lot on which the late Mansfield Banton resided in his life time, and of which he died seized.

By order of the Court,
E. PENTLAND, *Clk. O. C.*

Pittsburgh, August 24, 1813.

N. B. Those desirous of purchasing may view the premises at any time prior to the day of sale; and the terms will be made known on application to JAMES BROWN, Baker, one of the Administrators.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 21st inst. 5 miles below Pittsburgh, a likely mulatto man named PETER, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a tolerable large pair of whiskers, two of his fore teath out, and has a small impediment in his speech, or rather inclined to stutter when embarrassed or attempts to speak in haste; he is well supplied with good fine cloathing, and no doubt will endeavour to pass as a freeman; he is an excellent house servant, cook and waiter; he has a good countenance, and possesses considerable address. I suspect he is lurking in Pittsburgh or its vicinity.—Whoever takes up said fellow and delivers him to John Cromwell, in Pittsburgh, to the subscriber in Louisville, Ken. or secures him in any jail so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

JOSHUA HEADINGTON.

August 25, 1813.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE,

Pittsburgh, *August* 23d, 1813

PROPOSALS will be received until Monday the 13th of September next, for opening that part of the State Road, lying between the Borough of Pittsburgh and the Butler county line. A draft whereof may be seen at this Office.

HUGH MURPHY,
PH. GILLAND,
JAMES KIRWIN, } *Comm'rs. of A. C'y.*

Attest.
M. Fisher, *Clerk*

Allegheny County, ss.

(LS) In the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

ON the petition of Jonathan Plummer, a prisoner in the jail of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors; the Court order that he be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on Friday the 10th day of September next, that the petitioner and his creditors may be then heard, that his creditors have at least fifteen days previous notice thereof, to shew cause if any they have, why he should not be discharged, and that a copy of this order be published in the Commonwealth and Pittsburgh Gazette, for three weeks successively previous to the day of hearing.

By order of the Court.
E. PENTLAND. *Proth'y.*

Pittsburgh, Aug. 18, 1813.

Mr In pursuance of the above rule, I hereby give you notice to attend if you please at the time and place therein mentioned, and shew cause if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

J. PLUMMER.

ADDRESS,

FROM THE

WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION,

TO THE YOUNG MEN OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

At this interesting period when our annual elections are again approaching, the "*Washington Association of Philadelphia*" venture to address those who unite with them in their feelings of attachment towards our common country; to incite them to lend their personal labours in averting the evils which menace it with destruction. We are aware that individual exertions, however well directed, though guided by reason and under the superintendence of patriotism, cannot be productive of powerful or lasting effects; that desultory, and disconnected, their strength must be wasted before any momentum can be acquired; and that it is from a Union of Hearts and an identity of impulse alone that our activity can be rendered truly and advantageously efficient. Impressed strongly with these ideas, we invite the unanimous and cordial participation of the young men of Pennsylvania in perfecting a union so essential to the accomplishment of the objects we have in view—so necessary to the welfare of our beloved country and its preservation from the ruin which threatens to overwhelm all that we hold dear.

We are encompassed with difficulties that have sunk our hearts in despondency; we are surrounded with dangers of an appalling nature. From the situation in which we now stand we look back on the path through which our course has been directed and find our past prognostications confirmed by present evils and still more alarming apprehensions: we direct our view forward & shudder at the abyss which threatens to ingulph us. Are these the sinister suggestions of an irritable temperament, which embodies and trembles at the shadows of its own creation; or are they the reasonable fears of men, which facts force upon their minds and which their experience and their understandings strengthen and confirm? We pretend not that we do or that we can, view these circumstances which fill us with alarm, totally uninfluenced by the operations of our feelings; our minds are touched by the scene before us. But the emotions of a virtuous patriotism we conceive may invigorate and sharpen cannot hoodwink or blind the reason with which they are permitted to mingle. Shadows it is true are no less dependent for their depth and degree upon the intensity of the light, by whose exclusion they are formed, than upon the opacity of the materials, by whose interposition they are created. Fancy may, according to the prevailing tendency of the disposition, beautify or blacken, the pictures which reason would describe in calm and appropriate colours; but hope cannot disguise with her unreal, and unsubstantial embellishments, the scene of our country's affliction! nor can the most morbid melancholy paint the horrours which appal us, in shades more dark than those of truth. We have ample grounds removed beyond the region of prophecy, and the influence of fancy, or speculation, to excite, and to justify our fears.

Thirty years have now elapsed since the struggle in which our national independence was achieved, was happily and honourably terminated. The bond of Union between the different sections of our continent which had been strengthened by a community of sacrifices, of victory, of independence, and confirmed by an identity of sentiment and of interests, was endangered by the spirit of anarchy, and by the intrigues of designing or injudicious men. During the period which immediately succeeded the termination of our fearful struggle, the situation of America was calculated to excite the sympathy, the commisseration and the fears of every friend to her welfare, and to the interests of humanity. They grieved to find the radiant effulgence of our morning glory overspread with clouds. The brilliant promises of national greatness—of proud independence—of calm and temperate freedom, seemed as if they were never to be redeemed. Every nerve appeared palsied, every heart sunk into lassitude. Nothing but the revival of all the energy of the country could preserve it from dissolution: this energy was resuscitated, and America was saved. A constitution of government was created, in which theoretical beauty has been happily combined with practical excellence. To those who were instrumental in this high work, to the principles they sanctioned, our minds delight to revert; we discover among the former our illustrious political father; and find in the latter the bond of our present union: we turn to them with feelings of the profoundest reverence, and most lively gratitude ——The adoption of this federal government operated with the celerity of a talisman. The face of our country was changed, from the expression of disappointed and disheartened feeling, to one of calm tranquility, and anticipated happiness. Nor were our fond ou[illegible] sanguine

expectations again blasted by disappointment. America speedily regained her exhausted strength; wealth was poured into her lap through a thousand redundant channels; and our revived resources crowned, and re-excited the warmest wishes of her friends. The national credit was repaired; and a solid system of fiscal operations, established under the auspices of a Hamilton, strengthened the arm of government, and gave it vigour in its foreign and domestic operations. So rapid an advantement in national prosperity had never before been exhibited. Other countries by gradual accretions of strength, by slow and painful steps, had risen through an arduous and toilsome course, to the same degree of maturity, to which we ascended with the rapidity of a single impulse: the period of their infancy and adolescence had been long precarious and exposed; America was like the infant Hercules, and in her cradle strangled the serpent anarchy, by whom her destruction was threatened. She advanced under this fortunate combination of circumstances, under the influence of these "happiest attitudes of things" to wealth, to honour, and to greatness. A navy was commenced for the protection of our maritime rights, by which it was hoped that an equilibrum might be maintained between the contending powers of the European continent. The scale would have been in our hands, and under the guidance of a liberal and enlightened policy, It would have insured our uninterrupted tranquility and repose. Commerce had opened her numerous channels, and the enterprize of American merchants, and American sailors had studded every ocean with our canvass; had filled every coast with our ware-houses and factories; while the honourable acquisitions of American industry, borne on every breeze to our opening ports diffused wealth and happiness into every portion of our country, and excited a spirit of generous emulation, and laborious exertion, from the Atlantick to the Mississippi. This rapid developement of our resources, this unexampled increase, was not the premature, unnatural growth of deceased imbecility; the harbinger of an equally rapid decrepitude and decay: it was the steady progress of vigorous and muscular health. It was diffused through the whole mass of the body politick by the salutary processes of circulation and digestion.

Were these the natural and inevitable consequences of the situation in which we were placed and of the government we had adopted? Were they totally unaffected, and uninfluenced by the characters and schemes of those, who administered the publick weal? The country vainly and proudly yielded to the delusion, so flattering to all our prejudices, from which subsequent experience, has scarcely yet recovered us. But no: The men who during this happy period of our national prosperity, swayed our destinies; who while our tender infancy was exposed to every storm, when a new and untried course was to be attempted, withstood the dangers, and triumphed over the difficulties that opposed them, were the friends of Washington, and were guided by the wisdom, and actuated by the the principles of the father of his country. These men had been active in the construction of our federal system, were intimately conversant with its springs and balances, which they had formed and adjusted. Their measures were not the mechanical irresistible impulses of the political machine, but their course, and their plans were wisely accommodated to the genius of the peculiar form of government, by whose instrumentality they were to operate.

Those whose hostility to this constitution had been open, marked and vehement, who had resisted it in its origin, and opposed its adoption, now changed their ground and were suddenly transformed into its most enthusiastick votaries. But as they had condemned without reflection, and without reason, they now applauded without discrimination and without measure. Representing the national prosperity to be its inevitable result, as conformable to the ordinary course of natural causes and effects, as produced, not merely without the co-operation, but in spite of the unwise and injudicious policy of Washington and his administration, they laboured to introduce a new set of rulers, whose principles and measures might better harmonize with the idea which their untoward imaginations had framed of the general character of the government. Notwithstanding the palpable absurdities and gross inconsistencies involved in this proposition, it in effect became the political creed of a large proportion of the American people; and we are now groaning under the deleterious and widely diffused effects of this false and detestable tenet.

To Washington they imputed traitorous and foreign partialities: he was accused of a base subserviency, of a criminal attachment to that country from whose usurpation he had been so eminently instrumental in rescuing us. The integrity and patriotism of that man, upon whom America had leaned in the hour of difficulty and of danger, as upon a column of adamant, were now questioned. And by whom? We who have cherished in our hearts sentiments of the most exalted attachment, of the loftiest regard, of the deepest veneration and respect, for the memory of our illustrious father; who make his principles, and his tenets the maxims of our political faith, and the rules of our political measures, feel ourselves entitled to ask, from whom did these revilings emanate; by whom have they been circulated and sanctioned? We need not ask in vain. They are prominent in the American annals; they are conspicuous in our own observation. By their artifices, by their devices, were our former guides contemned and neglected; the principles of our constitution despised and abandoned; and we discover the slanderers of Washington among those who maintain a community of political principle; with the party that has been elevated by the voices of their countrymen, to the important, the responsible task of ruling the destinies of these states; of presiding over that union, which they once so bitterly opposed; of administering that government, to which they have openly and boldly avowed their decided, their irreconcilable hostility.—We are constrained further to enquire in what manner these men have fulfilled their splendid but delusive promises—in what manner these predictions have been performed; how they have subserved their country's welfare, maintained its honor, and vindicated its rights? Has their patriotism been pure, guileless and immaculate? Have their exertions for her prosperity, been built upon the broad basis of a virtuous and enlarged patriotism? Their views, instead of being expanded, till they embraced the various, the complicated interests of a nation, have been narrowed and contracted with the horizon of a party and faction. Have these men who accused their opponents, with so firm a tone, of foreign partialities, of an undue and dishonorable submission to European aggressions, preserved their political integrity, with so cautious a circumspection, as became those who had tried their antagonists by the severest of measures, who had mistaken the charge for the conviction; the whisper of an unprincipled and malignant jealousy, for the awful voice of examined justice, when promulgating her sentence of condemnation? They have held for thirteen years the reins of government: The experiment for which they so loudly called, has been fully, has been fairly tried: opposition has dwindled before them into a weak and inefficient minority: their hands have been unrestrained; their suggestions adopted; their sway uncontrouled. Let us carefully attend to the result. Are our local and jarring interests harmonized, and our feelings of irritation arising from their sources of discord, dissipated and lulled? Disaffection, mutual hatred and animosity, pervade the different sections of the union, and have shaken near to dissolution, the tottering arch of our confederation. Jealousies exist, which threaten to ripen into open and violent opposition—they are nourished, they are fed, they are invigorated by the acts of the government. Are our national finances better administered, and more productive? Dilapidated and dwindled are they to a very name: our treasures have been wasted in visionary projects; in extravagant schemes; or dissipated in aiding the worst of men, to accomplish the most nefarious of objects. Have new and lucrative channels been opened for our commerce; and do happiness and tranquility pervade our once happy country? The seas that were whitened with our canvas, scarcely retain a trace by which to recognize our national flag: the shores which resounded with the busy hum of American sailors, present to the eye a forlorn and desolate aspect—our quays, our harbours, our storehouses, from which wealth was bursting in exuberance, are solitary and empty: and our merchants, whose enterprise filled our country with wealth, and replenished the coffers of our national treasury, even to overflowing, are sunk in poverty, in bankruptcy and ruin.—Our navy—the bulwark of our trade, the able vindicator of our rights, the proud asserter of our honor, which even in its present state of premature decay, we hail as the rainbow amid the storm; the promiser of happier days and brighter skies, has been stript and dismantled, or transformed into insignificant and contemptible gun-boats. The country totally unprepared either for defence or attack, has been plunged into a war for the support of fancied or questionable rights—a war unnecessary and iniquitous in its origin; inglorious and dishonorable in its prosecution; and which threatens to prove, ultimately, ruinous in its consequences. Our western states, vainly confiding in the remoteness of their situation, have had their bosoms bared to the tomahawks of a vindictive enemy, whose ferocious cruelties and unrestrained enormities, wound every feeling of humanity. Our armies, raised and maintained at an enormous expenditure of the public money; of funds drawn from the slender pittance, to which we have been reduced by the restrictive measures of our own government, have been successively routed and captured by an inferior foe; and its standards now adorn as trophies, the capitol of an obscure and feeble province of our enemies which we vainly hoped would bend before the mere appearance and attitude of war. Our maritime frontier, without other bulwarks than the breasts of its inhabitants, has been ravaged by a proud and insulting foe, from whose outrages it is principally protected by the adventrous courage and patriotic heroism of a portion of our countrymen, whom the ruling party have laboured to stigmatize as traitors—as the foul supporters of foreign aggression. Is our national honor preserved pure and unsullied; and are our national rights asserted with dignity and maintained with firmness? While the contending powers of Europe have rivalled each other in their outrages upon both, our government, to employ the language of one of the efficient members of the present administration, while portraying, in colours too closely resembling those of truth to have been wholly imaginary, a state of degradation and infamy, to which we might possibly be reduced, our government have "adopted a system of discrimination between the two great belligerents; they have drawn imaginary lines between the first and second aggressor; they have resented in the one a conduct to which they tamely submitted in the other; they have patched up a compromise between honor and interest, equally mean and disgraceful"

But why continue a strain of interrogatories, to which truth compells us to return such afflicting, such humilating answer? You, with us, have doubtless marked, our country's progress in this disasterous course. You have seen her arrested "in the full tide of successful experiment;" you now see her stranded by the dishonesty or the embecility of her pilots. Shall we suffer the waves to buffet her to pieces; the storm to destroy her beautiful frame, and to bring to very ruin her majestic structure, without stretching forth a hand for her support? The Washington Association entertain a just view of the duties imposed on them they have stiled themselves the followers of the father of his country; they are pledged to support and maintain his principles: those principles centre in the honor, the prosperity, the independence of the nation, and the union of these states.

If the brief sketch we have given of our country's situation be not overcharged; if our views of the characters of our rulers, and the tendency of their policy, be not erroneous, our path is clear. The constitution, the proudest work, the only monument of those whose memories it is our boast, our pleasure to preserve in our minds, seems endangered. The federal system of government being established upon the "deep laid and indissoluble" basis of the general will, and designed for the protection aid advancement of the general good of those who voluntarily entered into this original compact—the *Washington Association* feel it their right and their duty, to measure the acts of their rulers by the grounds upon which this constitution rests; to try them by a reference to the objects for which it was instituted; and we regard any systematic, premeditated attempt to subvert the one or to violate the other; any manifestation of a desire to prefer partial or individual aggrandizement to the general welfare, as an infringement of this great charter of our rights; as leading to results of the most fearful nature. By these tests have we tried our present directors and guides, and their incapacity, their total unfitness for their situations, the knavery of some and the weakness of others, has been the uniform result of our enquiries.

The political complexion of the state of Pennsylvania is deeply essential to those who meditate a further continuance in these nefarious schemes. Its opinions, its character, are watched, with a jealous and interested anxiety, by the general administration. It is upon the blindness, the inertness of this state, that they confidently rely. While the concurrence of Pennsylvania is so essential to their schemes, they laugh to scorn the blindness which overlooks their folly and their errors—the generous confidence in their wisdom and integrity, which they are employing to our destruction, and to the accomplishment of their personal and local views. In our elections shall we pass a vote of censure, or of approbation, upon their measures; shall we show that we continue a deluded confidence, from which their unwary developement of their projects, have been insufficient to awaken us; shall we sanction their further progress in their systems of folly and wickedness, and chain ourselves to them, the accomplices in their guilt, the partakers of their infamy, the abettors of our national ruin? Or shall we now abandon them? The welfare of America leans upon no other support, than the virtue, the firmness, the integrity, the patriotism of her sons. Let not those of Pennsylvania prove, that as regards them, this support is dangerous and deceitful. The *Washington Association* call upon those whose sentiments accord with their own, to rouse themselves to exertion. They invoke their brethren by every tie that can bind men to their country; by every motive which can stimulate them to advance her interests and prosperity, to aid in the attainment of the objects the Association have proposed to themselves; and they confidently rely that this appeal will not be disregarded. We direct your attention to our country's welfare and honor; to our national union; to our internal prosperity and domestic peace to furnish motives to excite you to exertion. Backed by all the interest which these high objects can yield, we feel ourselves entitled to demand in their name, and for their support, your sincere and active concurrence in aiding the cause of *Washington* and *Federalism*.

At a meeting of the WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION, held August 10th, 1813, it was

Resolved, That the Address to the Young Men of the State of Pennsylvania, be published in the public papers.

JOHN C. LOWBER, *President*.
JOHN C. MONTGOMERY, *Secretary*.

From the Boston Palladium, Aug. 17.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

CADIZ, *July* 1.

Yesterday arrived the ship George & Albert, from Lisbon—Sailed on the 11th July.

We are indebted to the passengers for Lisbon papers to the 7th of that month; London papers and Lloyd's Lists to the 22d June; and the following intelligence in manuscript, copied from the latest Portuguese papers.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE ARMY.

"Every day French Officers are coming in as deserters. In the military chest was found 5,0 00,000 crowns. The money the soldiers have taken from the prisoners and king Joseph's companions exceeds that sum. The prisoners are about 3,000; killed and wounded 7,000.—Among the French Officers ladies and those of the Juramentadoes, which are about 400, there are 3 General's ladies. including Madam Gazan, whom Lord Wellington gave permission to return to France. Seventy Coaches were taken, of which 36 belonged to Joseph, in which were found diamonds and swords, with gold handles, and many other valuables. Twelve to 14,000 head of cattle & sheep were taken.

It was currently reported on the 25th ult. that Gen. Giron with the Gallican army entered St. Jean de Luz, (France,) where it is said a deputation waited on him from Bayonne, offering 30,000,000 of reals and every necessary his army stood in need of, provided he would not enter the city.

Pampluna has a garrison of 5000 men, and is one of the strongest places in France.

The French left 700 men in Pancorvo, which is besieged by Gen O'Donnell.—In Sautona four hundred, and in Bilboa 1,800.

FRANCE INVADED FROM SPAIN.

June 26 Lord W's H. Q. were in Orquin, 3 leagues beyond Pampluna and 11 from Bayonne.

Same day the enemy entered France with their mortar! It is said the convoy is taken.

The 5th division remains to besiege Pampluna.

June 27, *the triumphant army entered the French Territory*, and on the 28th Lord Wellington's H. Q. would be also there.

LISBON, *July* 4.

Letters from officers in the vicinity of Pampluna mention that the remnant of the French army had continued its retreat from Pampluna for France, by the road of Roncevailles, leaving at that place a garrison of from 4 to 6,000 men, under Gen. Canan.

LISBON. *July* 6.

Many letters from Madrid, dated June 29, mention the taking of the French convoy that left Vittoria.

When the news of the victory reached Lisbon, a solemn Te Deum was ordered; and the title of the Duke of Vittoria was confered on Lord W. The illuminations were brilliant.

FROM LONDON.

Papers to June 26th have been received.

Lords Grey and Darnley, have complained in the British parliament that ministers had neglected their duty in not providing an adequate naval force on the Canadian Lakes, and has given notice that they intend to make this "culpable neglect," the ground of further proceeding.

The capture of York appears to have called attention to this subject.

Lord Castlereagh, at the latest date avowed his unshaken confidence in the frankness and fidelity of Bernadotte.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 21.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

"*Utica, Aug.* 16.

The express that arrived from Sackett's Harbor last night, confirms the loss of the 4 schooners mentioned in my last. Com. Chauncey's official account, was brought by the express, and was forwarded to Washington by this morning's mail.

The following are the names of the vessels lost, with the number of their guns and weight.

Schooners captured by the British.

Growler, 1 long 32, 4 long 4's—total	5
Julia, 1 long 32, 1 long 18 & 1 long 6	3

Schooners sunk in a Squall.

Hamilton, 1 long 12, 8 32lb. car.	9
Scourge, 8 long eight's,	8
Total	25

The number of men, lost I have not been able to ascertain. A letter to a respectable gentleman in this village, states the missing to be about 150. Among the number were several very valuable officers.

Com. Chauncey sailed again from the Harbor, on Friday night at 11 o'clock.—It is said, the seamen were so exasperated by the loss of their comrades, that it was with difficulty the squadron was kept in the Harbor a sufficient time to procure the necessary supplies.

It is the opinion of many here, that sir James will be taken by surprize. Knowing that the Com. had returned to Sackett's Harbor, he doubtless presumed that his stay in port would be much longer than it actually was. I expect to be at the Harbor on Wednesday next: and during my stay there, may have the pleasure of viewing both fleets."

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 23.

CAPT. JAMES LAWRENCE.

We are authorised to state from a source which precludes all doubt, that Edward N. Cox, Esq. brother-in-law to capt. Lawrence, has proceeded to Salem, for the purpose of receiving and conveying to this city the body of that beloved and universally lamented hero. From the same source we are also assured that it is the intention of the naval officers on this station, to render all military honors in their power, to the remains of a brother whose nobleness of soul and goodness of heart have only been equalled by the brilliancy of his achievements and his devotion to his country.

ST. LOUIS, *July* 24.

On the 16th inst general Howard sent an armed boat with 39 regulars, commanded by Lt. Campbell, up the Illinois river, to repell a descent of the enemy by water (which he had anticipated) on this and Illinois territory. About 80 miles above the mouth, on the 15th, at the dawn of day, a heavy fire commenced from the shore upon the boat, at the distance of 40 feet, which was promptly returned and kept up for a considerable time; at length the enemy retired with the loss of 2 seen killed on the ground and there is every reason to believe that several more were killed and wounded, but were concealed from a view in the grass and bushes. Lt Campbell proceeded up the river some distance in search of their canoes, but finding none, he dropped down below where he found the enemy, the attack was renewed with increased fury, and continued about an half hour, when the Indians retired; in this rencounter the men assert that several of the Indians fell, the boat droped down some distance and the men landed and were formed, when the centinel discovered a canoe pursuing; Lt. C. immediately embarked, and ascended to meet it, the party went to shore, and the canoe and baggage were taken—15 more canoes at this time appeared above, the boat ran up to meet them, they were put to shore and the enemy commenced a warm fire; by means of the musquetry and swivel, they were soon dispersed, 3 of our men were wounded, 2 very slightly, and the other not mortally; the manner in which the enterprise was executed is highly honorable to lt. C. and his command, and useful to this country.

About the time lt. Campbell set out gen. Howard sent a detachment of rangers in the direction of the Sangemon, expecting them to strike the trail of such parties as might retreat from the Ilinois, & directing them to pursue; they found a fresh trail leading from the river and overtook the enemy, but owing to the situation of the ground did not succeed in killing any one of them, they escaped leaving a *goose*, *gun* and some other property.

On the 17th inst. six rangers discovered a fresh trail near the Kaskaskia river, they pursued the enemy, 7 in number, killed 2 of the enemy, one of the rangers was slightly wounded; capt. Short, and his company were in the neighborhood, who upon receiving notice followed the remaining 5 about 40 miles overtook the party, killed 4 and wounded the 5th, who escaped—capt. Short had one man killed; This party of Indians had stolen 14 horses—the conduct of capt Short and his men entitle them to much credit, our savage have been completely defeated in their late formidable attempts to invade the frontier.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 6th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of John M'Kee, in and to an undivided fifth part of a Tract of Land, containing 335 acres, be the same more or less, situate in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of Colonel John Neel, Samuel Cochran, James Calhoon, and Alexander Snodgrass. Taken in execution as the property, rights and credit of John M'Kee, at the suit of William Beazle for the use of Caleb Edmonson, and to be sold by

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff*.
Pittsburgh, August 11, 1813.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

I TAKE the liberty of soliciting your suffrages for the Office of SHERIFF at the ensuing General Election. Should I be successful I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the Office with fidelity and impartiality.

Gentlemen,
Your friend and fellow citizen,
JOHN ROBISON.
Elizabeth township, August 18, 1813.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *September* 3, 1813.

At a meeting of delegates from the different election districts of Allegheny county, at the Inn of John M'Clintock, Pittsburgh, on the 30th of August, pursuant to public notice,

JAMES HORNER, was called to the Chair, and GEORGE SHIRAS, appointed Secretary.

Resolved, That the following Ticket be recommended to the Federal Republicans of Allegheny and Butler counties, for their support at the ensuing Election.

SENATOR.

JOHN GILMORE, *of Butler county.*

ASSEMBLY.

EPHRAIM HARRIS, *of Butler county.*
JOHN DARRAGH, WILLIAM WILKINS, HENRY BELTZHOOVER, *of Allegheny County.*

COMMISSIONER,

JOHN IRWIN, *of Plumb.*

AUDITORS,

LAZARUS STEWART,
JOHN WAY,
WILLIAM LOUGHEAD,

And that *John Wilkins, Thomas Bracken, Thomas Wallace, William Hays*, and *John M'Donald*, be a committee of correspondence.

JAMES HORNER, *Chairman.*
GEORGE SHIRAS, *Secretary.*

The Northern Centinel, printed at Erie, August 27, 1813, says, "Arrived here on Tuesday last, the Ohio, Captain Dobbins. Left Com. Perry's squadron at Sandusky on Sunday evening last—it was to sail the next morning for Malden. Gen. Harrison, it was expected would remove his head-quarters to the mouth of Sandusky bay, where he would concentrate his forces.

A number of the Ladies of Chillicothe have presented an elegant sword to Major Croghan, in testimony of their approbation of his spirited and gallant defence of Fort Stephenson.

THE TAXES.

We have received copies of most of the tax laws passed during the last session of Congress. The annexed sketch presents a correct view of these laws.

STILL TAX.

This is a tax imposed on the capacity of the still, including the head or other implements used in lieu of stills for distilling—and the law requires that all owners of, or superintendants of stills, intending to employ them after the first of January next, shall first apply to the collecter of internal duties for a licence for any one of the periods prescribed for granting licences, and shall on receiving it pay for the same, if the amount of duties should not exceed five dollars, and if it should exceed that sum he will be entitled to a credit of four months upon giving bond and security. And if any one shall use his still or implements for distilling without such licence after the first of January, he will be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars and double the amount of duties which he would have otherwise had to pay.

The following are the periods for granting licences, with their respective rates of duties per gallon;

For a licence to employ a still or stills in distilling domestic materials.

	Cents.
For 2 weeks	9
1 month	18
2 do.	32
3 do.	42
4 do.	52
6 do.	70
12 do.	188

For a licence in distilling foreign materials.

For 1 month	25
3 do.	60
6 do.	105
14 do.	135

LICENCES TO RETAILERS.

This tax levies the following annual duties on retail dealers, and if in a town containing more than one hundred families the following are the rates:

On retailers of merchandize, wines, & spirits,	$ 35
Of wines alone,	20
Of spirits alone,	20
Of Domestic spirits alone,	15
Of merchandize other than wines and spirits,	15
If in any other place, other than a town of that size,	
On retailers of merchandize with wines and spirits,	15
Of wines and spirits alone,	15
Of spirits alone,	12
* Of Domestic spirits alone,	10
Of merchandize other than wines nnd spirits,	10

* *Distillers, however, having a distillers licence, may sell liquor at their own distillery and of their own distilling without a retailer's licence, provided they do not retail less than 5 gallons at a time.*

STAMP ACT.

This tax levies on every promissory note, or notes payable to bearer or order, issued by any bank, the following rates of stamp duties, viz:

On a note not exceeding one dollar,	*Cts.* 1
On a note not exceeding two dollars,	2
And so on, at the same rate, up to 1000 dollars, which will pay a duty of	$ 10
All over that	50

And on any promissory note or notes, bonds or obligations to be discounted at Bank, and on foreign and inland bills of exchange, with one or more endorsers, at the following rates, viz:

On such note, bond, or bill not exceeding one hundred dollars,	*Cts.* 5.
On $ 100, and not exceeding 2 hundred dollars.	10
And so on, at the like rate, up to 8 thousand dollars, which will pay a duty of	$ 4
All above that	5

Thus the principal operation will be upon bank notes, and on such notes and bonds of individuals as shall receive the form of negotiable paper. The act, however provides that all banking institutions may compound with the Secretary of the Treasury for the stamp duties imposed on their notes, at the rate of one and a half per cent on their dividends. Their customers are without alternative and will have to provide their stamps for every renewal. In other respects the principal bearing which this act, will have upon the more common transactions of life will be in the case of inland bills of exchange, which are literary nothing more than common drafts or orders for money, which if assigned or endorsed, will require to be on stamp paper, if exceeding 100 dollars.

CARRIAGE TAX.

This is by some esteemed a direct tax and operates only on carriages for the conveyance of persons.

The duties on these are laid at the following rates, viz:

On every coach the yearly sum of	$ 20
On every chariot or post chaise,	17
On every phaeton or coach panneled above,	10
On every other 4 wheel carriage hanging on steel, or iron springs,	7
On every 4 wheel carriage hanging on wooden springs, or 2 wheel carriage on steel or iron springs,	4
And upon every other four or 2 wheel carriage,	2

"*All the above acts are to commence their operation on the 1st of Jan. next, and to continue in force for and during the present War in which we are engaged, and for one year thereafter and no longer.*"

The acts laying duties on Sugar refined, on imported Salt, and the direct tax, also go into operation on the 1st of January next.

The direct tax was formerly laid for two, but is now laid for three millions of dollars, and is to be levied on lands, lots, houses and slaves, according to valuation. The quota of (Penn.) is 364,479 dollars and 16 cents, which the act apportions among the several counties:

Allegheny co. pays, $ 5210; Washington, 6920; Westmoreland, 5440; Fayette, 4500; Greene, 2130; Beaver, 2540; Mercer, 1710; Butler, 1500; Crawford, 1260; Venango, 1260; Warren, 800; and Erie, 780.

This tax is at present laid for only one year, and any state may pay its quota into the Treasury of the U. S. and be thereon entitled to a deduction of 15 per cent, if paid before the 10th of Feb. and 10 per cent, if paid before the 1st of May next. Political, if not prudential motives, will no doubt induce our state legislature, to avail themselves of this provision, to save their constituents from feeling the immediate effects of at least one burthen of the war. The imposition of these taxes ever will produce odium, inconvenience, and oppression among a free people. They were accounted so under the administrations of both Washington and Adams, by those who have now laid them upon the people, and their repeal under the administration of Jefferson was hailed as the Triumph of correct republican principles! If we have war, money must be had to carry it on. The war & the taxes are the acts of our government, and every good citizen ought (whilst he may without censure, and in good conscience ought, to endeavor to have those evils removed, in a constitutional way, if he disapproves of them) to yield, whether personal service or money contributions be required of him, a willing compliance. But it will require great art, on the part of our rulers, and strong faith in their adherents, to reconcile present actions with past professions.

BUFFALO, *August* 24.

From Fort George.

On Tuesday last a detachment of volunteers under the command of Major Chapin, and a party of Indians made an attack upon the picket guard of the enemy, and after a smart skirmish which was spiritedly maintained by our Indians the enemy was obliged to retreat. Our Indians succeeded in taking twelve prisoners, 2 of whom were British captains by the names of Livingston and Lawrence, Indian commanders, the other ten were Indians. On the British receiving a reinforcement our party gave up the pursuit. Captain Livingston is badly wounded, but it is thought he will recover

On Wednesday the attack was renewed by our volunteers and Indians, and our party succeeded in driving them from a temporary breast work of logs, which a short time after was re-occupied by the enemy. The skirmishing lasted two or three hours with various success; our party finally succeeded in burning three or four buildings which the enemy had occupied as barracks for their guard.—Our loss on both days amounts to 1 volunteer and 4 Indians killed, 2 or three volunteers and a few Indians wounded. The loss of the enemy supposed to be not less than 15 or 20 killed, a considerable number wounded and twelve prisoners

Some of our volunteers have returned from fort George, their occupations being of such a nature as to render it difficult to be absent from their homes any considerable length of time. A few of the Indians have also returned, but in case their services is wanted they will be prompt to take the field. Our Indians have certainly acquired the reputation of being good soldiers; Their conduct is not marked by that savage barbarity which we have experienced from those of the enemy.

The British army occupies nearly the same ground as mentioned in our last.

GENERAL WILKINSON was in Utica on Wednesday last, and will probably this day arrive at Fort George.

SALEM, *August* 18.

This afternoon arrived at this port, the flag of truce brig Henry, Crowinshield, with the bodies of Captain JAMES LAWRENCE, and Lieut. AUGUSTUS C. LUDLOW, from Halifax, in 5 days.

The Henry brought no Halifax papers. Some of the officers who visited the brig informed, that Admiral Griffiths (the port admiral) had arrived in the Majestic, (razee.) This ship was said to be fitted for the purpose of fighting the President, or Constitution. She carries on the lower deck 28 32 pounders, long guns—and 28 42 pound carronades and 2 brass 12 pounders on the upper. She was to sail on Sunday last for Boston Bay. We understand Admiral Alexander Cockburn was expected to take command of the vessels of war on the American station, and that Admiral Warren was to return to England.

THEATRE.

The proprietors of the THEATRE, are happy to announce to the Public the engagement of

MR. WEBSTER,

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

On Saturday evening Sept. 4th, will be presented a *Comedy* (written by Mrs. Inchbald) called

TO MARRY,

OR, NOT TO MARRY.

Willowear.....Mr. Webster,

In which character he will introduce the favorite songs, called

THE ROSE, AND THE WILLOW.

To which will be added the much admired *Farce* of

THE IRISHMAN IN LONDON.

Murtoch Delany.....Mr. Webster.

With the Comic Songs, of

PADDY IN A PUCKER,

AND

THE LAND OF POTATOES.

(For further particulars see bills.)

☞ *Performance to commence in future at 7 o'clock precisely.*

Sheriff's Election.

WILLIAM STEELE informs his fellow-citizens of Allegheny county, that he is a Candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE at the approaching General Election.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1813.

A Tavern for Rent.

THE subscriber will Rent, and give possession immediately, the House in Third Street, between Market and Wood Streets, near the corner of Wood Street, sign of the SHEPHERD & LAMB, at present occupied by the subscriber.—Owing to a late change in his family, he is determined on declining public business. For terms apply to

JOHN B. GRAY.

Pittsburgh, August 27, 1813.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED on Thursday last, on his march to Franklinton, just below Pickaway Plains, an enlisted soldier named

JOHN WATSON,

about 5 feet 11 inches high, fair complexion, light hair, and pitted with the Small Pox, and a blacksmith to trade. Any person apprehending and delivering said deserter to the subscriber, or at any post, garrison, or recruiting party within the U. S. shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

S. SWEARENGEN,
Capt. 26th Regt. In'fy.

Chillicothe, Aug. 11, 1813.

Soldiers, Take Notice.

THE troops who served in the north-western army, under Gen. Crooks, those who volunteered after the expiration of the six months tour, also the twelve months volunteers, are requested to attend at the following places, to receive the extra pay allowed by the state of Pennsylvania, viz:—at Pittsburgh on the 14th day of September next; at Washington on the 16th; at Waynesburgh on the 18th; at Uniontown on the 20th; at Greensburgh on the 22d; at Somerset on the 24th; at Bedford on the 27th; at Indiana on the 30th; at Beaver on the 4th day of October; at Mercer on the 6th; at Meadville on the 8th, and at Waterford on the 11th.

Commanding Officers of Companies of the above mentioned troops, are requested to have their pay rolls ready as directed by law, and deliver them to the paymaster at the place fixed on for meeting in their respective brigades. Where orders are produced, the order must be signed by the proper person, and witnessed by two witnesses.

JOHN PHILLIPS, *Paymaster.*

August 23, 1813.

WANTED.

ONE or Two Journeymen HATTERS will receive liberal wages, by applying to the subscriber in the town of New-Salem, Jefferson county, state of Ohio.

WILLIAM VANTZ.

August 19, 1813.

WANTED.

TWO or Three Journeymen who are well acquainted with the BOOT and SHOE MAKING Business, will receive liberal wages by applying to the subscriber in the town of New-Salem, Jefferson county, state of Ohio.

F. MILLER.

August 19, 1813.

WANTED.

A GOOD Journeyman CLOCK and WATCH MAKER will receive liberal wages by applying to the subscriber in the town of New-Salem, Jefferson county, state of Ohio.

BENJAMIN MINIARD.

August 19, 1813.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
PRINTERS & BOOKSELLERS,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A correct Map of the
UNITED STATES,
WITH THE
WEST INDIES,
From the best authorities—By *Samuel Lewis*. Published in 1813, price $ 8.
ALSO,
Arrowsmith's Map of the
WORLD.
Price, $ 14.
Pittsburgh, August 17.

NOTICE.

B. BAKEWELL & Co. Flint-Glass Manufacturers, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their term of partnership having this day expired, the business will in future be carried on by BENJAMIN PAGE, BENJAMIN BAKEWELL, and THOMAS BAKEWELL, under the firm of *Bakewell, Page & Bakewell*, by whom all the outstanding accounts of the former partnership will be settled.

BENJAMIN PAGE,
BENJAMIN BAKEWELL.

Pittsburgh, 31st August, 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who stand indebted to the estate of JOHN M'CLELLAND, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, Blacksmith, deceased, are requested to come forward and discharge the same, and those persons who have any demands against the deceased, will furnish their accounts properly attested to *George W. M'Clelland*, for settlement.

GEO. W. M'CLELLAND, } *Executors*
HENRY BAIRD, }

Pittsburgh, 31st August, 1813

GLASS BLOWING.

WANTED immediately, two or three sober steady LADS, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the above business. Apply at our Manufactory on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood Street.

TREVOR & ENCELL.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1813.

☞ Cash given for POT and PEARL ASHES.

CAME to the subscriber's residence some time last month a *Bay Horse*, 14 and an 1-2 hands high, his hind feet white, and a star in his face. The owner is desired to come forward, pay charges and take him away

JOSEPH WELCH.

Braddock's Field, Aug. 20, 1813

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber will undertake, for a reasonable compensation, to prevent Chimnies from Smoaking. Those persons, therefore, who are troubled with Smoaking Chimnies, will have it in their power to be relieved, by calling on him at Mrs. Miller's, corner of Wood street and Diamond alley. If he does not perform his promises, after a reasonable time of trial, he will return the money he may have received.

T. L. BURK.

Pittsburgh, August 19, 1813.

100 Cents Cash,

Will be given a short time for OLD WHEAT, and 90 Cents for dry NEW WHEAT.

IT has been our constant endeavour to convince the farmer that it is his interest to sell a portion of his Wheat in the fall. The reason is plain—other mills cannot grind to overstock the market, which is always the case in the spring and early part of summer; therefore, it is in the fall that we can give Cash and the highest price. By selling a portion of his Wheat early in the fall, another advantage results to the farmer, that Wheat is taken out of the country by persons who would not wait on late supplies; it lessens the quantity for sale, and enhances the spring price.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, 31st August, 1813.

ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens!

I take the liberty of offering myself as a candidate at the ensuing general Election for the Office of *County Commissioner*. Should you think proper to elect me, I shall gratefully acknowledge the favor, and my best endeavours will be used to discharge the duties of the office, with care and fidelity, and without favor or affection to any man or party of men.

ROBERT MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1813.

BOROUGH ORDINANCE.

BE *it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh*, That from and after the fifteenth of September next, the offices of Clerk of the Market and Weigh Master shall be held by two persons, and that so much of any ordinance authorising the holding of both offices as aforesaid by one person, is hereby repealed.

And be it further ordained, That the rent of the weigh-house to be paid by the Weigh-Master, shall be and is hereby reduced to the sum of eighty five dollars per year, the present year included.

And be it further ordained, That the Clerk of the Market, previous to entering on the duties of his office, shall give bond to the Treasurer, with one or more sufficient sureties, in the sum of five hundred dollars, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

And be it further ordained, That the salary of the Clerk of the Market shall be at the rate of eighty five dollars per year, to commence after the act goes into operation, and be paid out of the Borough Treasury, and in addition thereto, he shall be entitled to all the emoluments arising from infractions of the ordinances regulating the market as hereafter.

And be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the market, on entering on the duties of his office, to demand of every butcher and other persons holding or claiming an exclusive right to any stall in the market, the evidence required by ordinance No. 93, of their having paid his, her or their stall rent to the Treasurer six months in advance, and if any butcher, or other person or persons, claiming an exclusive right to a stall, shall refuse to produce evidence of their right to occupy a stall as aforesaid when required, on the next or any of the succeeding days that any such butcher, person or persons so refusing, are found occupying a stall as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the market to take to his assistance the High Constable, and dispossess any such butcher, person or persons aforesaid from such stall, by removing his, her or their articles into the street; and the High Constable shall receive as compensation one dollar for each stall he may so dispossess of, to be paid out of the Borough Treasury, and no person thus dispossessed shall afterwards be licensed by the Clerk of the market but upon payment of those expences, as well as the rent of his, her or their stalls.

And be it further ordained, That if the Clerk of the market shall suffer any butcher, person or persons to occupy any stall exclusively, unless paid for as required by ordinance No. 93, he shall, on conviction thereof before the Burgess, be fined as heretofore; and it is hereby declared to be the duty of the Burgess, on the conviction of the Clerk of the market as aforesaid, to summon the Town Council, and certify the conviction to them in writing, and it shall be the duty of the Town Council, within one week after receiving such certificate, to appoint another person to the office of clerk of the market.

And be it further ordained, That the Treasurer shall forthwith commence suits against all persons owing stall rent previous to the fifteenth day of September next.

Enacted into an ordinance, August 23d, 1813.

Attest. L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

I THANK you, gentlemen, for your support on my motion in 1807 for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE. I take the liberty to solicit your good will at the ensuing General Election as above. I advise my creditors to lend a strong hand at the bellows,

With respect, your's, &c.
JAMES BLASHFORD.

Sugar Grove, Pitt township,
August 7, 1813.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD
Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will Rent, and give possession immediately, the Brick House near the Public Square, lately occupied by Samuel Emmett. There are all necessary conveniences in every respect on the premises, for keeping an elegant tavern. For terms apply to

W. R. DICKINSON.

Steubenville, 27th March, 1813. tf

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber will Sell his HOUSE and LOT in New-Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, situated on Market street, next lot but one from the Public Square; the lot is 60 feet front and 180 feet deep, the back part of the lot fronts on a 20 feet alley; the house is 28 feet front and 26 feet deep, two rooms on the lower floor, three rooms on the second floor all private, with a small kitchen; a shop, 25 feet by 14, a stable 26 feet square, and a well of good water, with a pump. The above property is well calculated for any kind of public business. I deem it unnecessary to give a further description of the property, as those wishing to purchase will view it. Enquire of SAMUEL HOLLAND, on the premises. August 11, 1813.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

(Sole Agents for the Western Country)
Have just received a fresh supply of

Paul's Patent Columbian Oil.

THIS valuable Medicine having been established upwards of three years, and its virtues sufficiently exemplified by the number of respectable certificates repeatedly laid before the public, it therefore now only becomes necessary for the information of those who may not have had an opportunity of perusing the certificates, to detail a few of the cases wherein the Oil has been so wonderfully efficacious. Printed handbills containing certificates, may be always had, gratis, from the Agents, who will keep a constant supply of the Oil.

The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz——Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

To the Public.—In order to prevent deception, the public are cautioned not to purchase any Oil that may be offered as "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil," that does not bear the true characteristics as published by my principal and sole agent Doctor John Love, of Baltimore.

THOMAS PAUL, Patentee.

Baltimore, March 21, 1812.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit* and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper for sale at this Office.

A cure for Coughs, Colds, &c.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs.

THE celebrity acquired by this medicine through the U. States for speedily removing coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c. exceeds all former examples. The following recommendation, selected from a very numerous list, will fully confirm what has been said of its unparalleled success.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

Will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers, who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed asthmatic complaints, where a cure can scarcely be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their occurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the whooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

Sold in Pittsburgh, ONLY, *by*
BOSLER & Co.
Who have constantly for Sale,
HAMILTON'S
Worm destroying Lozenges.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in
Consumptions,	the stomach and
Lowness of spirits,	back,
Loss of appetite,	Indigestion,
Impurity of the	Melancholy,
blood,	Gout in the stomach,
Hysteric affections,	Pains in the limbs,
Inward weaknesses,	Relaxations, &c &c,

BY ONCE USING,

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify.—The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the Itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,
For the Teeth and Gums.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER,
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.
Celebrated for their mildness of their operations, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTONS
ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,
For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsey, Swelling, Numness, &c.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS,
The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of every kind of head ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE.

Hahn's true and genuine
GERMAN CORN PLASTER,
An infallable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

*** *Note—Apply only to BOSLER & Co. Pittsburgh. Sold whole-sale by* H. LEE, *No.* 56, *Maiden Lane New-York.*

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.
A Fount of Brevier.
Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having taken into partnership Mr. *James Walton*, an experienced workman, their business will in future be conducted under the firm of *Foster, Murray & Co.*

WM. B. FOSTER.
M. M. MURRAY.

Foster, Murray & Co.

Having their Tilt Hammer now in complete operation, are prepared to execute orders for all kinds of iron work in the neatest manner.

They wish to employ two or three good scythe, sickle and auger makers, who may depend on constant employment and very advantageous terms.

Apprentices Wanted.

Boys from the country, of from 14 to 18 years of age, will be preferred. Enquire at the factory on Grant's Hill

July 1, 1813. tf

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

BOOKSELLERS, PITTSBURGH,
HAVE FOR SALE.

ADAMS'S View of Religions, in two parts.—Part 1, containing an alphabetical compendium of the various religious denominations which have appeared in the world, &c. Part 2, containing an account of the different schemes of religion now embraced among mankind.

The Genuine Epistles of the Apostolical Fathers, being together with the Holy Scriptures of the New Testament, a complete collection of the most primitive antiquity for about one hundred and fifty years after Christ.

Sermons, by Hugh Blair, D. D. one of the ministers of the High Church, and professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh, in 2 vol.

Book of Martyr's to which is annexed an account of the just judgements of God on persecutors, &c.—also a Christian plea against persecution for the cause of conscience.

Discourses on the credibility of the Scriptures, in which the truth, inscription and usefulness of the Scriptures are asserted and proved by the late Rev. Benjamin Bennett.

A New Concordance and Dictionary of the Holy Scriptures, being the most comprehensive and concise of any before published, in which any word or passage of scripture may be easily found, the signification is given of all proper names of Men, Women, Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Cities, Towns, Rivers, Mountains, precious Stones, and other things mentioned in scripture—by John Butterworth, Minister of the Gospel.

The Works of the Rev. Joseph Bellamy, D D. late of Bethlem, Connecticut, in 3 vols.

A Theological Dictionary, containing definitions of all Religious terms, a comprehensive view of every article in the system of Divinity, an impartial account of all the principal denominations, which have subsisted in the religious world, from the birth of Christ to the present day, together with an accurate statement of the most remarkable transactions and events, recorded in Ecclesiastical history—by C. Buck, in 2 vo.

Alciphron or the Minute Philosopher, in seven dialogues, containing an apology for the christian religion, against those who are called free thinkers, by G. Berkley, D. D.

The complete duty of man, or a system of doctrinal and practical christianity, to which are added forms of prayer and offices of devotion for the various circumstances in life—by H. Venn, A. M.

A complete history of the Holy Bible, as contained in the old and new testaments, including also the occurrences of 400 years, from the last of the prophets to the birth of Christ, and the life of our blessed saviour and his apostles, &c. with copious notes critical and explanatory, practical and devotionally—by the Rev. G. Burder, 3 vols. in 2.

The Dignity of Human Nature, or a brief account of the certain and established means for attaining the true end of our existence—by James Burgh.

Lectures on Ecclesiastical History by the late G. Campbell, D. D. principal of Marischal college, Aberdeen, to which is added his celebrated essay on miracles, containing an examination of principles advanced, by D. Hume, Esq.

Christianity as old as the Creation, or the gospel a re-publication of the religion of nature—by Matthew Tindall, L. L. D.

Book of common prayer.

The family Expositor, or a paraphrase and version of the New Testament, with critical notes and practical improvement of each section, in 6 vo.—by P. Doddridge, D. D. to which is affixed a life of the author.

Sermons on important subjects by the late Rev. and Pious S. Davis, A. M. some time president of the college of N. Jersey, 3 vo.

The works of President Edwards in 8 vo. containing memoirs of the late Jonathan Edwards, farewell sermon, result of a council at Northampton, humble enquiry concerning the qualifications for membership in the visible christian church—reply to Williams.

A careful and strict enquiry into the modern prevailing notions, of that freedom of will which is supposed to be essential to moral agency, Virtue & Vice. Reward and Punishment, Praise and blame—by J. Edwards.

A history of the work of Redemption, containing the Outlines of a Body of Divinity in a Method entirely new, by the the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, A. M.

July 21, 1818.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly benificial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1818.

TEAS, COFFEE AND *LOAF SUGAR.*

The subscribers have received a consignment from Baltimore, and coffee on low terms for cash, or approved paper at 60, 90, and 120 days.

3 Chests & 6 Boxes	first quality Imperial Tea
7 Chests & 20 Boxes	Young Hyson do.

30 bls. Sugar and Coffee, first quality.
40 do. Coffee alone, do.
Together with a quantity of Coffee in bags.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh June 1st, 1813.

TO BE SOLD,

The unexpired time of a

Negro Boy,

an indented servant. Enquire at this Office. July 14, 1813.

STRAY MARE.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, nearly opposite Elizabeth town, about the 26th of April last, a Sorrel MARE, abont 8 years old, with a star in her face, a natural trotter, and shod all round. The owner is requested to take her away agreeably to the terms of the law.

ANDREW ROBERTSON.

Cathness, July 23, 1813.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,

Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania,

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Salubria, near Hagers Town, Washington county, (Maryland) on the 14th inst. a Negro slave, who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. BILL is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely aukward and ungraceful in his address and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 18 & 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benj. Harrison, of West River, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any gaol in the U. S. if taken up out of Washington county.

O. H. W. STULL.

Washington county, Md. July 15.

ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Gentlemen,

I OFFER myself a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF at the ensuing Election, and respectfully solicit a share of your interest. If elected I shall endeavor to discharge the duties devolved on me, faithfully and impartially

WILLIAM WOODS.

Pittsburgh, August 10, 1813.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of

Oak Boards, Shingles,

Lathing and Rafters. Enquire of H. HOLDSHIP, in Second Street.

Pittsburgh, August 6, 1813.

Cromwell & Robinson,

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Commission Stores in Wood Street,

60,000lbs first quality New-Orleans sugar in hogsheads and barrels
1,000lbs Spanish Indigo
1,000lbs Popper in bags
3,000lbs Logwaod
20 bales New-Orleans Cotton, first quality.

Pittsburgh, 10th August, 1813.

SACRED MUSIC.

JOHN WYETH, Printer and Bookseller, Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, has just published a new volume of his

REPOSITORY OF SACRED MUSIC,

(entirely different from his former editions;)

Being original and selected from the most approved authors in that science, for the use of Christian Churches, Singing Schools and private Societies, with a copious and plain introduction to the grounds of music, and rules for learners.

In the above volume will be found nearly all those admired airs (never before published) used in the Methodist and other Christian Societies, together with their appropriate Hymns annexed to each tune. Great pains have been taken to render the whole a pleasing variety, and an acceptable addition to the former volume.

Price single $1. or $10 per dozen.

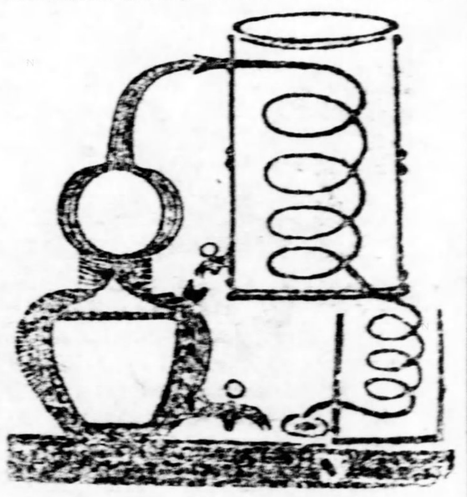
Teachers of Music, and others furnished on short notice.

☞ *A constant supply of the First Part always on hand.*

Vinegar wanted.

A LIBERAL price in Cash will be given for a quantity of good VINEGAR. Apply to JAMES S. STEVENSON, at the White Lead Factory, near the Garrison.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1813. tf



GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for sale at his Copper and Tin Ware House, next door to the Post Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons.
Copper by the sheet.
Tin by the box.
Sheet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass foundery business.

N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper Brass and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1813.